The Middletown Transcript.

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A Court ... Martial

GENERAL Gomez and several officers of his staff were taking their after dinner nap—"siesta" is the Spanish word for it—when there was a commotion in the thick chaparral between them and the narrow, rugged road which ran all the way from the mountains to the western coast of Cuba.

The thorny underbush was pulled and tossed about until the billowy surface seemed to be swept and lashed by a storm.

Pedro, the watchful sentinel who was guarding the sleeping general and his companions, clutched his rifle with a firmer grip. He knew that a struggle was going on in those tangled bushes and vines, and the men who were headed in his direction might be either friends or foes.

"Quien sabe?" was Pedro's low voiced comment, after his keen eyes had taken in the situation.

The noise of the scuffle or skirmish in the chaparral suddenly died away, and the sentinel heard only an occasional oath, but the moving tops of the bushes warned him that the strangers were approaching him.

"They swear like the pious defenders of our holy cause," said Pedro, "but that is no sign. There are Spanish devils who can outswear the Cubans, and even the pig dog Yankees have learned the trick. Carrajo is a word which will soon belong to all languages."

Perhaps it would be well to awaken the general. Gomez was with a small scouting party, and after their hurried dash into the enemy's territory the tired troopers were enjoying their first nap in a week.

While the soldier was considering the matter his commander solved the problem for him. The rebel general has a way of sleeping with one eye open, and his little catnaps are easily disturbed.

"What is it, Pedro?"

The vigilant guard quietly told his wakeful general about the movements and suspicious noises in the chaparral.

By this time all of the officers and soldiers, some 30 or more, were wide awake and ready with their weapons to resist an attack or make a dash into the forest.

"Captain Vando and his men are to meet us here," said Gomez, "and it is about time. The only Spaniard in this vicinity are dead ones. Their friends did not even bury them when they left last week. You may rest assured that Vando is the man who has broken our siesta."

With a rush and a swish a dozen men plunged out of the bushes into the comparatively open space occupied by the general and his followers.

Their faces and their uniforms were unmistakably Cuban, and Captain Vando and his commander lost no time in embracing each other in the most affectionate fashion.

The newcomers had with them a fettered prisioner—a tall man with a dark set in face, who wore the uniform of a Spanish captain. Gomez looked at him curiously as he listened to a whispered report from Vando.

Then he frowned and his eyes flashed fire.

"Carrajo!" he hissed between his teeth. "A good day's work, Vando. I'll not forget it."

The Spaniard in the captain's uniform said nothing, but looked about him with a haughty stare.

"What can we do for Captain Lopez?" asked General Gomez, with a pleasant smile.

"Release me, restore my weapons and my horse," said the prisioner. "I was on a peaceful mission, visiting a sick friend, when your men ambushed me on the road. They have treated me with great indignity, but let that pass. Give me my liberty and I promise to say nothing of your movements in this district."

"It gives me great pain to refuse your request," replied Gomez courteously, "but we have given your case our careful consideration for the past six months and the main object of our recent scouting expeditions was to capture you. You see, captain, you are not an ordinary guerrilla. You have a gang of the worst cutthroats and robbers in all Cuba. You have never met us in a fair fight. All of your work is done in the dark. You destroy the homes of peaceful farmers, murder and rob wounded prisioners, assault helpless women, and Captain Vando reports that when you were captured you had on your person the watch and the handkerchief of a Red Cross nurse, a young woman who was outraged and murdered by you and your ruffians two nights ago."

"It is a lie," shouted the Spaniard. I found the handkerchief in the road—the watch I bought from a soldier."

"Mistakes will occur in war times," answered Gomez calmly, and I may be mistaken now, but I am willing to swear to the truthfulness of Vando's report."

"I must go with, you then, and be tried by court martial, I suppose?" said Lopez.

"You will be tried by court martial," responded the general smilingly. "Your trial is in progress now. This is a court martial, and it is formal and orderly enough considering the fact that we are in the enemy's country, liable to be killed at any moment by your ambushed robbers. Yes, captain, this is court martial, and from what I know of your record, together with Vando's report, the only thing to be done is to pronounce and execute the sentence of the court. Bind him to that tree!"

Two stalwart Cubans dragged the Spaniard to a tree and quickly bound him so that he could not move.

"This is murder," said the prisoner, "and you will suffer for it."

"War is a bad thing," remarked the general softly, with a sad look in his big black eyes, "and murder is a part of it. I lie awake nights mourning over the terrible things we find it necessary to do, but they have to be done all the same. Any messages, captain?"

"No, curse you. I would not trust a message to you!" was the excited answer.

"Hear him!" said Gomez, turning to his comrades. "This man is evidently not a gentleman. He is unpardonably rude. Would you like to pray, captain?"

The prisoner pulled at his bonds and broke out with a torrent of profanity.

"Rope or bullet?" snapped the Cuban grimly.

"Bullet, curse you!"

"Very well, just to please you; but you deserve the rope," said the other.

"My body!" interruped Lopez. "Will you see that it is sent to Havana?"

"I beg your pardon," said Gomez, "but you are asking too much. We must leave this spot at once. Time's up. Adios!"

The general stepped aside with a wave of his hand. The Spanish captain held his head erect, facing his fate, scowling and defiant.

The firing squad which had been detailed for the work stepped forward, and when their rifles rang out the prisoner's head fell back. Every bullet had pierced his heart.

The Cubans brought their horses from the surrounding bushes and mounted in some haste.

"Shall we bury him?" asked Vando.

"Did he bury the murdered Red Cross nurse?" was the question asked in return by the commander.

"No, general. He left her body to the vultures."

"What a devil!" the other muttered. "Forward, men! Here we go!" and the raiders rode off through the forest, leaving the corpse of the guerrilla tied to the tree waiting for the vultures!—Wallace P. Reed in Atlanta Constitution.

Translators of the English Bible.

1. Adhelm of Sherborn—A Psalter, 706 A. D.

2. Egbert of Tidisform—The Four Gospels. about 706.

3. Bede finished the translation of the whole Bible into Saxon, 735 A. D.

4. King Alfred—The Psalms and greater part of New Testament, 900 A. D.

5. John Wycliffe—The whole Bible into English, 1380 A. D.

6. William Tyndale—The first printed copy of the Scriptures into English, 1535.

7. Coverdale—The Great Bible, finished in London, 1539.

7. William Whittingham—Genevan Bible, 1560.

9. Archbishop Parker—The Bishop's Bible, 1560.

10. A Roman Catholic version of the New Testament was published at Rheims, 1532, and the Old Testament at Douay, 1610.

11. King James VI. commissioned forty-seven learned men who published in 1611 the Authorized Version.

12. Dr. Blyney, 1769, revised punctuation, added references, etc. This edition, from its accuracy, is called the Standard, is used for the multiplication of correct copies for public use.

13. The Revised Version, prepared at Westminister Abbey, 1870, by the greatest Bible scholars of the world.

Had Trouble Enough.

"I have had trouble with my stomach and at times would be very dizzy. In the morning I had a bad taste in my mouth and felt worn out. I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and after I had taken it I felt much better. I am now entirely well, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla." John A. Fisher, Eakles Mills, Md.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, headache.

Our Highest Mountain.

It might be supposed that we had done with finding big things in the United States. But here comes an official exploring party from Alaska with the report that they have discovered in Alaska a mountain much higher than famous Mount St. Elias—a mountain with an elevation of more than 20,000 feet. This discovery was named at once "Bullshae," that being the expression of an Indian guide upon beholding the peak. The public is left to conjecture whether this is the Indian name for the mountain or whether it is merely a word indicating the Indian's appreciation of its size. In either case it may be assumed to be appropriate, and may well be retained out of compliment to a disappearing race, as the names of so many of our rivers and streams have been

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs, cough set in an finally terminated in Consumption. Four Doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at Dr. H. Vaughan's Drug Store Regular size 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

International Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 4, 1898. The Book of the Law Found. 2 Kings 22: 8-20. Read 2 Chron. 34. Golden Text—"Blessed are they that keep his testimonies, and that seek Him with the whole heart." Psalm 119: 2.

The boy king Josiah in the eighth year of his reign began to seek after the God of David his father; and in the twelfth year he began to purge idolatry from Jerusalem. In the eighteenth year, after purging the land, he repaired the house of the Lord. He sent money that had been collected to pay the carpenters, builders and masons, and to purchase materials; but there was no reckoning made with them of the money that was delivered into their hand, because they dealt faithfully.

And Hilkiah the high priest, who summed the money found in the Lord's house the Book of the law of the Lord given by Moses. Then they carried the Book to the king and read it to him and when he heard it he rent his clothes for fear of the wrath of the Lord that was contained in the Book.

Then he commanded Hilkiah and his servants "Go ye, and inquire of the Lord for me, and for all Judah, concerning the words of this Book that is found, for great is the wrath of the Lord that is kindled against us, because our fathers have not hearkned unto the words of this Book." And they went to Huldah the prophetess, and communed with her, and she said to them "Thus saith the Lord, Behold I will bring evil upon this place and upon the inhabitants thereof, even all words of the Book which the King of Judah hath read, because they have forsaken Me." But the Lord sent word to the king, "Because thine heart was tender, and thou hast humbled thyself before the Lord. . . . I also have heard thee . . . thine eyes shall not see all the evil which I will bring upon this place."

The king went up to the house of the people, great and small, and he read in their all the words of the Book

And the king made a covenant before the Lord to follow Him with allh is heart and soul, and caused all that were present in Jerusalem and Benjamin to stand by it. And he took away all the abominations out of all the countries that pertained to the children of Israel and all his days they departed not from following the Lord, the God of their fathers.

"The Lord is merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and plenteous in mercy." "He hath not dealt with us after our sins, nor rewarded us according to our iniquities." His book declares to His children: If any man sin, we have an Adovcate with the father, Jesus Christ the righteous; and He is the propitation for sins." And this Advocate declares in the Book: "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life: no man cometh unto the Father but by Me."

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International Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 11, 1898. Trying to destroy God's Word. Jer. 36:20-32. Read the whole chapter. Golden Text.—"The word of our God shall stand forever." Isa. 40:8.

The prophet Jeremiah had been confined in the prison yard for publishing God's word, and the word of the Lord came to him again saying, "Write all the words that I have spoken unto thee against Israel, and against Judah, and against all the nations . . . It may be that the house of Judah will hear all the evil which I purpose to do unto them; that they may return every man from his evil way; that I may forgive their iniquity and their sin."

Then Jeremiah said to Baruch the scribe, "I am shut up, I cannot go into the house of the Lord; therefore go thou and read . . . the words of the Lord in the ears of the people in the Lords's house upon the fasting day; and also thou shalt read them in the ears of all Judah that come out of their cities. It may be they will present their supplication before the Lord, and will return every one from his evil way; for great is the anger and fury that the Lord hath pronounced against this people."

And Baruch read in the Book the words of the Lord in the Lord's house on the fast day, And when Michaiah heard the words of the Lord out of the Book, he went down to the king's house and declared them to all the princes, who sent for Baruch and the Book, and commanded him, "Sit down now and read it in our ears," and when they had heard all the words, they were afraid and said, "We will surely tell the king of all these words."

When they told the king, he sent for the Book, and commanded it to be read to him and to all his princes. Now the king sat in his winter house, and there was a fire burning on the hearth and when three or four leaves had been read to him, he cut it with his penknife, and cast it into the fire, until the Book was all burned. "Yet they were not afraid, nor rent their garments, neither the king, nor any of his servants that heard all these words."

Nevertheless some had made intercession to the king that he would not burn the Book; but he would not hear them. He commanded to take Baruch and Jeremiah, but the Lord hid them, Then the word of the Lord came to Jeremiah saying, "Take thee another roll, and write in it all the former words that were in the first roll, which Jehoiakim, the king of Judah hath burned. And thou shalt say to him . . . Thou hast burned this roll. Therefore thus saith the Lord of Jehoiakim king of Judah; he shall have none to sit upon the throne of David; and his dead body shall be cast out in the day to the heat, and in the night to the frost. And I will punish him and his seed and his servants for their iniquity." But thhy hearkened not.

How vain to fight against God! "Why do the heathen rage and the people imagine a vain thing? The kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together against the Lord and against His annointed saying, "Let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us. He that sitteth in the Heavens shall laugh. The Lord shall have them in derision . . . Blessed are all they that put their trust in Him.

A Doctor and a Lunatic.

"Doctors have strange experiences sometimes," said a well known physician the other night. "Not long ago I was called upon by an old man who asked me to go to his house and see his son. The latter, who was a carpenter, had been upon a prolonged spree, which had ended in delirium tremens.

"When we got to the house, we went up stairs, and as we did so we heard someone singing and also a queer bumping noise. Upon entering the son's room we found that he had lifted the heavy door off its hinges and, holding it in front of him as if it were a partner, he was waltzing around the room with it to a tune he was singing. I did not care to get too near him for fear he would let the door fall on me.

"However, I filled my hypodermic syringe with morphine and watched my opportunity. He seemed entirely oblivious to our presence and paid no attention to us, but continued his waltzing.

"As he passed with his back toward me I suddenly jabbed the syringe into his arm. With a loud yell he fell backward on the floor with the door on top of him. As he did so, his father and myself jumped on the door and held it down on him, while I reached under it and jabbed the syringe into his arm again.

"In a few minutes he became quiet and we lifted the door off him. As we did so he sat up and said quietly: I feel very sleepy. I think I'll go to bed. With that he fell over unconscious. We put him to bed with difficulty as he was a very heavy man, and in a few days he was all right again.

"I never hear a waltz played now that I do not think of the delirious carpenter waltzing around with a door for a partner. [New York Tribune.

Zangwill's Front Name.

Israel Zangwill, the Hebrew critic and novelist who visited Chicago lately, answered a pertinent question and conveyed some information to the questioner at a South Side literary club some nights ago.

One women seemed particularly interested, and she plied him with all manner of questions. She asked him about his family, about himself and himself and about his opinions, to the exclusion of several other people, who were trying to get in a word with the distinguished man.

"What is your Christian name, Mr. Zangwill?" the inquisitive member finally asked.

"I have no Christian name," was the cool reply. "My given name is Israel."

During the laugh which followed Zangwill escaped her.—[Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Sure La Grippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady, if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For Sale at Dr. H. Vaughan's Drug Store only 50 cents per bottle.

A Cautious Evangelist.

One evening in San Francisco Evangelist Moody sat in his room at the hotel playing a game of cards with Mrs. Moody and two friends, when a messenger came in with a dispatch. As the boy stood waiting for a reply Mr. Moody suddenly asked; "Won't you sit down, my lad, and have a game of 'authors, with us?" The boy declined and soon left the room. Hardly had the door closed when Mrs. Moody said: "Why, Dwight what made you think of inviting that boy to sit down and play with us?"

"My dear replied Moody, "don't you see, if I had not called the boy's attention to the fact that we were playing 'authors' all the morning papers would certainly have announced under big headlines that D. L. Moody had been discovered in San Francisco hotel engaged in game of cards?"—Pittsburg Dispatch.

"We're getting up a club at our school."

"What for?"

"To hit the janitor with!"

Washington ... Letter

PRESIDENT McKinley has about finished his annual message to Congress, except that portion dealing with the treaty of peace. Spain has accepted our terms, and it is expected that the treaty will be signed in time to enable the President to get as many of its details as it is deemed expedient to make public in his message.

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There is no uneasiness in administration circles about the ratification of the treaty of peace by the Senate, although several Republican Senators and a number of Democratic Senators are talking against ratification. The only thing that the opposition can do is to delay ratification by preventing a vote at the coming session. It would be better, of course, that the treaty should be promtly ratified, but inasmuch as we shall have everything in our own hands, and as there is no intention to govern the newly acquired territory in any other way than by military rule, for at least a year, the delay will make no material difference, even if it extends to the end of the coming session of Congress. The President can easily call an extra session of the Senate, which will be strongly Republican after the fourth of next March, to ratify the treaty, and he can be sure that it will be speedily done.

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The necessity for a cable to Hawaii is so apparent that it is regarded as probable that the bill providing a form of government for Hawaii will also provide for the laying of a cable, which shall be subject to the control of this government, if not actually owned by it. No trouble is anticipated in passing the Hawaiian bill, whether it includes the cable provision or not.

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President McKinley finds it difficult to repress a smile when some prominent caller begins to tell him the reasons—the same old reasons that he has heard a thousand times—why the U. S. should not take the Philippines. The President never contradicts them, on the contrary, he expresses the heartiest agreement with a number of these reasons. After his anti-expansion callers have exhausted their reasons and arguments, the President usually says something like this: "Some of your reasons are excellent, but there is one glaring weakness in your position; you do not provide a satisfactory way in which the Philippines may be disposed of. Everybody admits that we could not, with justice, not to mention humanity, turn the islands over to Spain again; the natives are in no condition to maintain an independent Government. Now if the U. S. doesn't take control of them, please give me your opinion of what ought to be done with them, bearing in mind that to attempt to transfer them to any European nation, other than Spain, which is out of the question, would almost precipitate a great war." Up to this time none of the anti-expansionists have suggested a satisfactory way for us to escape the responsibility of Philippine control, and only a few of them have made the attempt.

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The U. S. Consul at Edinburgh, says in a report to the Department of State: American made agricultural machinery is widely used on the farms of Scotland. Most kinds of machinery for farm purposes, manufactured in the U. S., have long been preferred by farmers here, on account of price, quality and design." The man who would have predicted twenty years ago that we should be selling large quantities of farming implements in any portion of the British Empire, would have been considered a fit subject for an insane asylum. There is no telling to what extent our trade will grow in the next twenty years, if the wise policy, which has always been a feature of Republican National Administrations shall be continued without interruption. Nothing is likely to stop the expansion of our foreign commerce in every direction, owing to the improbability that the Democrats will be in a position to saddle any more disastrous tariff experiments on the country for a long time.

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Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, there was no significance in the ordering of Maj. Gen. M. C. Buttler, one of our Military Commisioners, at Havana, to Washington, further than that the President and Secretary Alger desired to have the benefit of the knowledge acquired by Gen. Butler during his stay in Cuba, while arranging the necessary orders for carrying out the military occupation of the island. After conferring with the President and Secretary Alger, Gen. Butler will be ordered back to Havana.

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Those Democrats who jumped to the conclusion that the announcement that this government would maintain the "open door" policy in the commerce of the Philippines meant that there was to be free trade with the islands simply exposed their ignorance. The term "open door" has long been in use in Europe, and means, not free trade, but an equal footing for all. In other words, all countries will be allowed to trade with the Philippines upon the same conditions.

Mark Twain and the Kaiser.

Hon. William Walter Phelps, who was the American Minister to Germany when Mark Twain first met William II, said that the incident was a striking one. "The Kaiser," said Mr. Phelps, "was then on speaking terms with but one American author, Fenimore Cooper. Now, royal personages usually have a series of set speeches ready for emergencies. But William opened the conversation with a reference to 'The Last of the Mohicans,' or its author. A thoroughly welldrilled man of the world would have listened to His Majesty's remarks with a gravity becoming an apostle of wellbred boredom, and in that case the Kaiser would have done all the taking throughout the evening. But not so Mark Twain. He told His Majesty that he had come across a copy of 'The Pathfinder' quite recently, and that it had stuck him as the funniest thing out.

"And then he went on to speak of the moccasined person treading into the tracks of the moccasned enemy and thus hiding his own trail, and the master of woodcraft who had always a profusion of dry twigs ready on which somebody stepped, thereby alarming all the reds and whites for some hundred miles around. He led His Majesty 'in the track of a cannon ball across the plain through a dense fog,' and invited him to try and steer his yacht Hohenzollern in a gale for a particular spot on shore, where he knew of an undertow that would hold her back against the gale and save her, as one of Cooper's skippers professed to have done. Then His Majesty forgot all about his fine set phrases and his desire to impress Mr. Clemens, and gave himself up to the enjoyment of American humor, its extravagance, its daring. Kaiser and humorist talked together the whole evening," concluded Mr. Phelps, "and the rest of the company received very little attention from either of them."[Ladie's Home Journal.

Causes of Death.

Almost all persons die of disappointment personal, mental or bodily toil or accident. The passions kill men sometimes even suddenly. The common expression "choked with rage" has little exaggeration in it, for even though not always suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life.

Strong-bodied men die young, and weak men usually live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength and the weak have hardly any to use—the latter take care of themselves, the former do not.

As it is with the body, so it is with the mind and the temper—the strong are apt to break, or like the candle, run; the weak burn out.

Man of all animals, is one that seldom comes up to the average. He ought to live 100 years according to the physiological law, but instead of that he scarcely reaches an average of four times the growing period. The reason is obvious—man is not only the most irregular and most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard-working of all animals.

He is always the most irritable, and there is no reason to believe, though we cannot tell what an animal secretly feels, that, more than any other animal, man cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself with the fire of his own reflections.

What One Man Did.

A layman of great devotion and usefulness said to us the other day that when he was a young man, half a century ago, he determined that he would keep before his mind all the while noble and stimulating ideals. So while struggling with poverty and laying the foundations of what became a most successful business career, he formed the purpose—first, to memorize the entire New Testament. It took him months to do it but the task was at last finished. He was so taxed and driven that he had hardly any leisure for anything outside the duties of his calling, and in order to be systematic he carried out the plan of committing to memory a few verses each day on his way to and from his meals. He secured a small edition of the New Testament which could be hidden if need be in his coat cuff; with this in hand he committed every day from four to ten verses, reviewing them again and again, until he knew them with literal correctness. In due time the whole of Mathew was at command; then Mark became his possession; and after a while the whole New Testament was his precious property.—Central Advocate.

$100 Reward $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that sience has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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No Biblical Precedent.

The old-fashioned Texan had by some strange apportioning of fate been put in a room at a crowded hotel with a divinity student from an eastern college and they soon established a conversational footing between themselves, though the Texan couldn't quite understand why the young man wouldn't "take a nip for a nightcap." Before they slept the talk turned upon the customs and morals of Texas, as exemplified in lynching, the young man arguing against it.

"Gee whiz, don't reckon we oughtn't to hang a horse thief, do you?" the Texan exclaimed in tones of horror, but without profanity, out of deference to the character of the other side.

"Most assuredly not."

"But what ought we do with him? Not let him git loose?"

"Let the law take its course."

"Mebbe it'll miss fire and the cuss'll git away."

"That is not your fault. If the law says he is guiltless you must accept the decision and forgive the sinner."

"They ain't no authority for that, is thar?"

"The Bible."

"That's nothin' thar that covers the ground."

"Oh, yes, my friend," said the student, warming up his zeal; "even the thief on the cross was forgiven."

For some reason the Texan seemed to choke a minute, till he caught his voice again.

"Aw, here, young fellow," he exclaimed in a tone of expostulation; "tha wasn't no hoss thief."—[Washington Star.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail or 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, New York.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill. makes the statement that she caugh cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found hersel, benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Dr. H. Vaughan's Drug Store. Larg

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Bowel Complaints.

A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

Pain-Killer

It is the trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes. Used internally or externally.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere.

25c. and 50c. bottles.

Walter Monro,

... PRACTICAL ...

Painter & Paperhanger

FROM NEW YORK.

Plain and Fresco Painting, Graining, Interior Decorations, &c. Orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed, as to workmanship and price.

☞Call on or address,

WALTER MONRO,
BLACKBIRD, DELAWARE

Read the Tanscript

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware

McKENDREE DOWNHAM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., DEC. 3, 1898.

OUR TEACHERS.

Casting our eyes back in mental vision a quarter of a century and looking in upon the rude little school house with slab seats and plain board desks, minus black-board, maps or chart, we wondered, when listening to the practical instructors before the Institute this week, six of the best men in the profession, whether our teachers really appreciate their opportunities. There was nothing to suggest that they do not. They are prompt in attendance and attentive to all that is said. The contrast of twenty-five years is so great, however, as to mark the great changes. With all the improvements there are schools not near up to the privileges of the period. The children in the schools are a living proof of this statement. Why is it?

At the National Hotel tables where some forty or fifty teachers have been entertained we heard three of the ladies say that none of the School Commissioners had ever visited their schools. This shows a lack of interest which accounts for much in the sentiment of the districts referred to but the best of school officers cannot bring up a school to a standard equal to the helps and privileges of to-day. What can do it?

The success or failure of every school must lie in the largest degree in the personality of the teacher. Like teacher like pupils with here and there exceptions. How much then do the most successful teachers take home from these Institutes! How little others get they best know themselves! These are reflections from the presence of our county teachers in town. The people of Middletown are glad to have them in our midst and not a few would prefer the relation of host and guest during the session to the end of knowing each other better. The TRANSCRIPT greets you, ladies and gentlemen, and wishes you the greatest success in your high calling.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

Years ago the class of farmers who tilled the soil blindly, that is without calculation as to cost and value of production, was very large. We believe the number is decreasing every year, the farmer asking the question as to his several crops, "Does it pay?" The progressive farmer will find food for reflection in the following excellent article from the "Chestertown Transcript:"

Kent was among the pioneer counties of Maryland in taking up the departure of cultivating tomatoes as one of the great food products of the country. Her soil is adapted to the perfect development of the fruit and the farmers are peculiarly adapted to the work of securing the very best results in tomato culture. Some slight difference of opinion has existed between growers of the crop as to paying prices per ton.

At a Farmers' Institute held in New Jersey, on the subject of "Cost of Growing and Marketing of an Acre of Tomatoes," Frank Crispin said, "calculating on six tons to the acre, considering work, wear and tear and everything, $1.15 was about the profit at $6 per ton, but prices were better this year. Reeves Flitcraft applied the same question to an acre of corn, and had determined that there was about $5.50 profit." What has been the experience of Kent growers in this matter

DOES IT PAY TO HOLD CORN?

The subject of corn shrinkage by holding has also been a question of much interest. Many farmers hold their corn subject to the conditions of the market, some of them possibly forgetting that other conditions are figuring in the corn crib itself which will govern the expediency of the retention of the crop for better prices. Mr. Milton A. Parsons, a representative peninsula agriculturistgives the following table, showing the losses sustained by keeping corn housed after it is ready for market:

"The first shows 350 pounds of corn, shelled in October immediately after husking. Before shelling, the corn and cob weighed 350 pounds; after shelling the weights were as follows:

	LBS. CORN.	LBS. COB.	TOTAL.
October,	225	125	350
November,	215	100	315
December,	210	90	300
January,	209	97	296
February,	207	75	293
March,	206	73	289
April,	201	75	275
May,	190	68	258

Total loss of shelled corn in 7 months, 92 pounds.

One bushel of corn shelled in October will lose as follows each month: Nov., 10 pounds; December, 6; January, 1; February, 1; March, 2; April, 5.

A barrel of new corn shelled in October will lose 15 per cent. in 6 months.

THE death of J. Taylor Gause, the president of Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Thursday night at his home in Wilmington, is a loss to the State. Mr. Gause had come up from office boy to the head of this great firm, a firm which has done much for Wilmington. His death was from pneumonia.

THE trial of United States Senator Richard R. Kenney for complicity in the Dover Bank case begins in the U. S. Court on Monday. Every patriotic Delawarean regrets the necessity for this trial, and hopes for the credit of the high office that Mr. Kenney may prove himself guiltless.

IN our quite homes and comfortable beds we can scarcely realize that the storm of Saturday last was so severe, some fifty or more vessels wrecked or damaged and nearly two hundred lives lost. How great the danger to those who go up and down in ships.

Unclaimed Letters.

A list of unclaimed letters remaining in the Middletown post-office which can be Lizzie Jackson, Janey Jefson, Clay Jones, Elmer Lucas.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Spain has surrendered all demanded by the American peace commissioners, in consideration of twenty millions of dollars, the United States to assume none of the Spanish Colonial debt. The terms of peace exacted and obtained by victorious America from conquered Spain are now practically complete. These are: Abandonment of sovereignty over Cuba, cession of Porto Rico and all the Spanish West Indies, cession of the Island of Guam, in the Ladrones, cession of the Philippine Islands, including the Sulu group.

The recent strike of the 3,000 employee in the Augusta, Ga., cotton mills against a reduction in wages, is something new in that section. One of the chief inducements held out to manufacturers to locate in the South was the absence of disagreements between employees. It has been said that great surplus of labor there made such disturbances impossible. About one-fourth of the cotton spindles in operation in the United States are now in the South and that being the case, strikes may be looked for there in the future. The strike which was begun there last week is against a proposed reduction of from 8 to 13 per cent, in the wages, and if they are permissible this should not be looked on with disfavor. These wages are now too low as compared with those paid in New England and other cotton centers in the North. The average wages paid all classes, skilled and unskilled, adult and child, is said to be about 67 cents a day in the South, while in New England the average daily wage of all classes is 95 cents, thus showing the iron heel of the manufactures in the South is down to the lowest notch. In addition to lower wages, longer hours are also the rule in the Southern mills. Fifty-eight hours constitutes a week's work in New England, while in the South sixty-six hours is the minimum and seventy-two hours a week is common. This situation, however, is sure to correct itself in time, and then the labor in that section will begin to look up and see better days.—Denton Union.

MY MARYLAND.

William J. Tibbett, night track walker between Iron Hill and Elkton on the line of the P. W. & B. R. R., was struck and killed by engine 221 five hundred yards south of Iron Hill station about 3 o'clock Saturday morning Nov. 26. Mr. Tibbett was a life long resident of the First district and was one of the prosperous farmers in that district until 8 years ago when he sold out and moved to Chester, where he entered the grocery business. After conducting the store for 2 years he failed. He then moved to Wilmington and thence to Elkton, where he accepted the position as night trackwalker. The unfortunate man was making his last trip north when he stepped from the south bound to the north bound track to let an extra freight train pass, when engine 221 running north struck and hurled him some distance from the track. The affair is sad and unfortunate one as Mr. Tibbett was to resume farming the first of next year. The deceased was 54 years of age and leaves a widow and six children. Elkton Appeal.

Mr. Horace Bramble, of Still Pond, on Thanksgiving morning shot into a flock of wild geese, killing seven of the nine in the flock.

A writer to the Baltimore Sun, from Chestertown says: "There is a big religious stir at Galestown, Kent county, Md. Rev. John L. Johnson is conducting revival services at the Methodist church there. Stores of the town have been closed during the evenings and dances and social entertainments have been postponed because of the revival."

William Watson Lowe, for many years a prominent citizen of Denton, died at his late residence on Tuesday after a long and painful illness of several months, at the age of nearly 75 years. Mr. Lowe was born in Sussex county, Delaware, and when a young man learned the ship carpenter's trade. Subsequently he followed farming, and for 25 years was Justice of the Peace.

LITERARY NOTES.

Capt. Sigsbee spoils a good story, but replaces it with another equally good, in denying, as he will in the December Century, that his orderly entered the cabin of the "Maine" immediately after the explosion, made a formal salute, and reported the destruction of the ship. Had he done so, he would not have been seen, for the explosion extinguished all lights, and left the cabin as black as a pocket. As a matter of fact, the orderly ran into his commanding officer in a dark passage leading forward through the superstructure, and reported that the ship had been blown up and was sinking. Capt. Sigsbee's story of the destruction of the ship will lose nothing, it is understood, from the simplicity of his style, the incident being too terrible to need reinforcement from rhetoric.

When Stephen Crane wrote "The Red Badge of Courage" he had never been in a field of battle and knew nothing of military affairs. His work excited great admiration. But later on he went to Cuba and was in the front at San Juan Hill, and in the December Cosmopolitan we have another story, this time from a real field of battle entitled "The Wool of Thin Red Threads." It will be interesting for those who are familiar with his previous work to compare the two—the imaginary and the real.

Apropos of the name Cosmopolitan it is rather curious to note that the December issue of the magazine contains one article having to do with Spain, another with India, another with Japan, another with Cuba another with Jamaica, another with England, another with Rome, and still another with France. This is a pretty wide range.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Dr. William R. Messick, of Georgetown, will move to Lewes and practice his profession there. Dr. Messick is a homeopathic physician and was married to Miss Margaret Lyons, of Lewes, some weeks ago.

About a week ago a child of S. K. Beach, of Delmar, was taken sick with diphtheria. The next victim was Dale, the 5-year old son of Edward R. Howard. He died in a few days. The disease has been confined mostly to children, but one adult having been affected.

DELAWARE CITY.

Miss Lucy Chenirs has returned to Swarthmore.

The force of workmen at the Battery is being reduced.

Mrs. Ella Loyd, of Wilmington, Del., bought the Ellison farm on Monday for $7,000.

Miss May McConnaughey spent Thanksgiving in town.

Mrs. E. Robertson, Mrs. M. McConnaughey and Miss McConnaughey were over Sunday visitors in Wilmington.

Mr. Gilbert Green was in town on Sunday.

Mrs. H. C. Johannes is visiting her mother in Bridesburg, Pa.

The "Daughters of the King" met at Mrs. Johannes' on Monday evening.

Miss Annie Hunter was in Philadelphia this week.

Mr. James B. Clark is having his house painted—yellow of course.

Miss M. Boulden has returned to Chesapeake City.

Miss Bessie Price spent Tuesday in Philadelphia.

Watson's Metropolitan Co., gave an entertainment on Friday evening in Central Hall. This is considered a very good hall and will seat about 400. The assembly room in the school house is well adapted for the school purposes only,

Mrs. Frank Reybold has returned from a visit to her sister in Wilmington.

Mr. Richard Starr, of Salem, was in town on Tuesday.

Miss M. Janvier entertained her brother, Mr. Reuben Janvier, this week.

Rev. H. S. Thompson made a brief visit in Philadelphia this week.

Messrs. Irvin Sheppard and William A. Jester have returned to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Britton, of Bucksport, Me., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Reeves.

Miss Nellie Davidson is visiting friends in Wilmington.

Miss Annie Roberts has returned to Philadelphia.

Some of the young ladies have received letters from their friends in Co. M, at Fort Constitution.

Several recruits have arrived at the camp at the Battery.

Emma B. Roberts, youngest daughter of Aunt Phillis Seney, died at her home in Wilmington last week, aged 33. The remains were brought here for interment. The funeral took place on Sunday.

There is an evangelist holding revival services in the Methodist Church.

TOWNSEND NOTES.

Rev. and Mrs. F. F. Carpenter, of Hillsboro, Md., were guests of Mrs. D. P. Hutchison the latter part of last week.

W. Jackson Collins, of Wilmington, spent Thanksgiving Day with his daughter, Mrs. John Townsend.

Harry Hart has gone to Philadelphia to engage in the commission business.

Miss Lena Staats, of Middletown, spent Thanksgiving with her parents here.

Charles Shockley and wife, of Lincoln, Md., are visiting his mother, Mrs. L. B. Shockley.

Messrs. H. M. Smith, W. C. Money and L. N. Latiomus have been spending a few days gunning near Federalsburg, Md.

Mrs. Rachel Naudain, wife of J. W. Naudain, died at her home on South street on Thursday morning. She has been a great sufferer, having been quite ill for four months. Mrs. Naudain was a good christian and a faithful, loving wife and mother. She had many friends and was much loved by those who knew her best. Her husband and children have the sympathy of the community. The funeral will take place on Saturday morning.

Mrs. M. A. Weldon, of Wilmington, is visiting Mrs. W. A. Scott.

Mr. William Naylor met with a sad loss on Wednesday. While driving to Middletown, his horse broke its leg. As nothing could be done to relieve it they were obliged to shoot it and thus put an end to its misery.

ODESSA NOTES.

Mr. Joseph W. Brown returned to Delaware College on Monday.

Miss Helen Duer, who has been the guest of Miss Anna Gibson, returned to her home in Philadelphia on Monday.

Mr. G. W. Davis has returned from a very successful gunning trip. He brought home quite a number of partridges which he generously shared with his friends.

Miss Georgia Enos is the guest of her cousin, Miss Bessie Crouch, while she is attending the Teachers' Institute at Middletown.

Miss Ethel Mailly returned to West Chester Normal School on Wednesday.

Mr. George L. Townsend, Jr., and Miss Cornelia Townsend attended the Institute.

Miss May C. Enos was the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Crouch, Thursday and Friday.

Mr. G. W. Davis was in Philadelphia Tuesday.

Mrs. L. V. Aspril was a Wilmington visitor on Monday.

Mrs. T. Courtenay Enos and sons spent several days of this week with her sister, Mrs. Leonard Rhoades, at Murphey's Mills.

Mrs. Eliza Davis died at the home of her son Edward, near town Sunday morning. She was buried Wednesday afternoon, services being held at the house and interment at Drawyer's Presbyterian Cemetery.

Public Sales.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7th, 1898.—Sale of stock, farm implements, etc., by Mrs. H A. Nowland, Administratrix, at her residence, 2½ miles north of Middletown. Shockley & Smith, Auctioneers. See advt.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1898.—Sale of stock, farm implements, etc., by W. D Bradford, on farm now tenanted by Charles Vineyard, Middle Neck, Cecil Co. Shockley & Smith, Auctioneers. See advt. this paper.

KENT COUNTY.

Peter Nowell, of near Harrington, died, aged 85 years and was buried in Hollywood cemetery Sunday.

Oyster Revenue Collector Lewis had six oystermen of Bowers' Beach arrested for tonging without license. They were released upon taking out the usual State license.

To those living in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensible, they keep the system in perfect order and are

an absolute cure

for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

WARWICK ITEMS.

The blizzard has passed over and left our roads as bad as in mid-winter.

Rev. W. W. White and family spent Thanksgiving day with Mr. Frank Manlove near Warwick. There were also present Mr. William Vineyard, Mrs. Sallie Vineyard, and Miss Emma Manlove all of Warwick.

Miss Susie Wilson, of Warwick, who for several weeks past has been retained at home by reason of sickness from the high school in Elkton where she expected to graduate next summer with high honors, is better but still feeble, and rather fears she will have to give up her cherished hope of returning for graduation.

The supper and dramatic entertainment which the young people of Warwick under the direction of Mr, R. B. Merritt gave on the 16th, 17th, 18th, was a success considering the bad weather.

Rev. Mr. White, pastor of the M. P. Church, wishes it announced that he will preach in Warwick on to-morrow evening, Dec. 4th, at 7.30 o'clock instead of in the morning.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 28, 1898.

The most stylish new Dress Goods we ever had.

This is true of the stock of foreign and domestic buyers are constantly pouring in upon us. You may see in other stores some of the kinds we have here, but you cannot see them all, because the sources of the production of many of them are unknown to any in this country other than ourselves.

Certain lots have just come in at lower prices.

They are very stylish and quite pretty and are to be sold under value. This doesn't mean that markets are shaky or that bad times are upon us. Neither proposition is true. But while buying and selling continue there will always be lots of really good goods forced to sale. Original lots may get geographically misplaced, or may fail to be promptly got to market. In any event, there comes a time when selling must be done. Then this chiefest outlet for high grade goods is sought. We're agents, on the lookout for you. Hence—

Colored Fabrics One of the pretty Novelty Suitings, 45 in. wide, here at a fourth under value. 75c.

Another—a rich bayadere effect—right in the height bayadere leadership. 85c. Pretty color blends on black grounds.

Two-tone Bayadere Suiting, 50c instead of 75c. One of the very new weaves, too.

Silk-and-wool Bayadere Suiting at 75c. This is a repetition of a special lot recently here.

$1 Cheviot at 50c. All-wool, 50 to 52 in. wide; neat check effects in browns, gray and green.

Boxed Dress Patterns The Christmas boxes of Dress Patterns are ready. None too early for folks who want the choicest pickings from them. Don't know that the boxes ever held such pretty dress stuffs at such little costs. This season has been unusually favorable for filling the boxes well. Silk or braid trimmings to finish the dress prettily are included with the pattern in each box. These suggestions—

BOXED DRESS PATTERNS—
- At $2.50—8 yards of 32 in. Fancy Cheviot, with braid trimming.
- At $2.50—7 yards of 38 in. Black Serge, with braid trimming.
- At $2.75—7 yards of 36 in. Illuminated Serge, with silk trimming.
- At $2.75—7 yards of 38 in. Two-toned Serge, with silk trimming.
- At $3—7 yards of 38 in. Black Serge, with silk trimming.
- At $3—7 yards of 38 in. Colored Serge, with silk trimming.
- At $3.25—7 yards of 36 in. Fancy Cheviot, with braid trimming.
- At $3.75—6 yards of 44 in. All-wool Serge, with braid trimming.

COTTON DRESS PATTERNS—
- At 50c—10 yards of standard Fancy Prints, or the blue and black grounds with white figures, also of the neat silver gray prints.
- At 80c—10 yards of 36 in. Percale, in blue and black grounds with white figures.
- At $1—10 yards of 30 in. Chintz or Sateen, in blue and black grounds, with white figures.
- At $1.25—10 yards of 36 in. Percale, in new printings. Made for next year's selling.
- At $1.25—32 in. fine Sateen, in navy blue and black grounds, figured and striped.

Men's Overcoats There is a luxury about a John Wanamaker overcoat—it counts for warmth, for wear, for the satisfaction it gives you. And yet it doesn't add to the cost of the garment.

Let us explain more fully.

Take this frieze overcoat

at ten dollars

It is absolutely all-wool
—which is singular for a $10 coat.
It is full-lined with all-wool diagonal fabric on the serge order
—and that is almost unknown in $10 coats.
The shoulders and sleeves are lined with Skinner satin guaranteed for two years' wear
—the all-wool lining runs clear to neck, then this satin lining is over that. Ordinary clothing shows satin, if used, merely pieced to the other goods.
Real velvet collar
—not the usual velveteen.

This coat is an Oxford mixture, with lapped seams; in nobby length and is an all-over late style.

- At $15 there are Black Frieze Overcoats, with a little more weight and luxury in the lining. Collar is hand-made; so are the button-holes. A piping of satin runs along inner facing.
- At $18—Still finer; no satin piping, but the same arrangement of satin shoulder lining—garments for the substantial and staid business man.
- At $22.50—Full silk-lined overcoats of cheviot in Oxford mixture; interlined with felt.
- At $25—Overcoats of American Montagnac, full silk-lined, with interlining of all-wool flannel. Collar and button-holes hand made. Montagnac costs some 75c a yard more than last year, but that goes from the profits. The coats are as fine as ever.

John Wanamaker.

Buying at this Store Always Means Business

Increasing our popularity day by day, buying low and selling low, doing business on a strictly spot cash basis, we can afford to make prices that with others would be simply impossible. Some rare opportunities here await all economical people.

Silks Black Taffetas, bright and lustrious, extra value, all pure silk, **68c** the yard.

Black Brocade Silk, all pure silk, in large and small designs, **50c, 70c** and **85c** the yard.

Rich Black Rustling Taffeta, full 28 inches wide, **85c** the yard.

Fancy Stripe Silks in plaids, choice line of colorings, **42c** the yard.

Liberty Satin, very fine quality, complete assortment of new shades, **49c** the yard. Sold at 75 the yard.

Choice line of Velvets, in all the latest shades, **49c** to **75c** the yard.

Children's Underwear Children's Heavy Quality Close Knit White Merino Vests, Pants and Drawers. Vests made with French neck bands, ivory buttons. Pants trimmed with flannel bands. Drawers flannel lined. You'll pay double our price elsewhere for same garments. Size 16, **5c**; size 18, **8c**; size 20, **11c**; size 22, **14c**; size 24, **17c**; size 26, **19c**.

Boys' Fleece Lined Vests and Drawers, all sizes, great bargains, less than manufactures' cost—**19c** the garment.

BEAUTIFUL CANARY BIRDS, All Warranted Sweet Singers, with Brass Cage, - - $3.00

Ladies' Coats and Capes . . . Ladies' Tailor Made Coats of Kersey, double breasted, box or shield fronts, **$4.75.**

Well Tailored Coats of Washington Mills Kersey, lined throughout, including sleeves, with satin, strap seams, heavily stitched, **$10.00.**

Fine Plush Capes, 34 inches long, full sweep, lined with silk, some plain others beautifully embroidered and edged with fur—worth $10—**$7.50.**

Shoes Water Proof Shoes for Men, in Box Calf, Russet and Enamel. New process, having water proof material between uppers and soles, makes them absolutely water proof. These shoes require no rubbers, always dry inside. The shoe you'll pay from $5 to $6 for no better and likely not as good, in new bull dog toe, price **$3.00** and **$5.00** the pair.

Ladies' Box Calf Shoes, especially adapted for hard wear, heavy welted, soles Scotch edged, medium heels, lace, and uppers as well as soles water proof, new bull dog toe, **$2.** You can leave your rubbers at home.

Clothing From Auction in Philadelphia, Nov. 17th,

BOYS' LONG PANTS SUITS,
AGE 14 TO 19;

Black Cheviot, single and double breasted, worth $4.00, at **$2.50.**

Boys' Long Pants Suits, age 14 to 19, brown and gray Cheviot, made up equal to finest garments; here are suits made to wear, and you'll pay $5 for no better, marked here **$3.50**

Men's All Wool Trousers, **$2.00.** Good wearing fancy Cheviots, Worsteds and Cassimeres, cut in the latest styles—regular, stouts and extra sizes—special value at this price **$2.00.**

100 Boys' Two piece Suits, age 7 to 14, all double breasted, in new browns and grays. Suits that are worth regular $1.50 to $1.75, marked here **98c.**

100 Boys' Two-piece Suits, age 7 to 14, all double breasted, excellent gray and black Cheviot. Here's a suit made for wear and looks and is worth regularly $2, here at **$1.23.**

Men's Fine Brown Cheviot Suits, made equal to any suit costing $20.00, all fine styles, silk lined; here's a suit that was made to sell at $12.50. but we say **$8.00.**

Men's Fine Kersey Overcoats. They are properly cut and beautifully tailored, perfect fitting, velvet collars, regular $7.00 values, at **$5.00.**

Men's Fine All Wool Overcoats, a lot of extra fine quality overcoats of blue and black Kersey, blue and black Chinchilla. Irish Frieze; some half satin lined. They cannot be surpassed for fit and finish, and are tailored in the best manner, these garments are worth $12.50 to $15.00, here at **$10.00.**

MENS' FELT HATS. Very good quality, the latest shapes, Derby, Alpine Hats and Rough Riders, black and colors, **98c** to **$2.00.**

J. B. MESSICK, MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

WANAMAKER & BROWN

GREATER OAK HALL, Sixth and Market Streets

It's your store. It's the store you want to make your purchases, because

the matter of first importance is goods and prices.

Next—A reasonable purchase insures **payment of railroad fare.**

Next—**Reliable goods.** Money back for any dissatisfaction.

Next—**Absolutely lowest prices,** where quality is the same.

Next—In the matter of cloth—**you must have some one that is dependable.** It's the manufacturer that knows whether it's absolutely all wool—whether it contains cotton, or how much shoddy.

Next—**The sewing**—whether the seams are all-silk, thread or cotton sewed. None of these things are upon the surface. We stand good for the unseen.

Next—**In the matter of Shoes—we won't sell any that will not give satisfaction.** For that reason we say to customers—**Buy our shoes, and they'll be replaced with a new pair** if from natural wear or cause they should prove unsatisfactory.

Next—**Women's Furs.** Who knows as to quality and what **should be a fair price?** Depend on us for quality and right price. **Every article guaranteed, and the money back if unsatisfactory.**

Next—**Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, Coats, Cloaks, Wraps.** Same guarantee.

Next—**Boys' and Girls' Clothes**—made for wear and extra service. Cloth of proper kind. Just as **low in price** as justified by good cloth and workmanship.

Just now Special Sale of **Men's Overcoats**—a great lot that **was $20.00 selling for $14.25.** Other lots that were **$15.00 now $10.00.** Suits that **were $12.00 now $8.75.** Low prices for **Ladies' Coats, $5, $7.50, $10. Tailor-made Suits, $8.75, $10, $12. Furs, Sealskin Sacques, $145, $175. Collarettes, $4.25, $5, $7.50, $10. Capes, $14.75, $16.50, $19.75.**

WANAMAKER & BROWN

SIXTH AND MARKET, PHILA.

FALL ARRANGEMENT

Steamer CLIO

Capt. E. E. TRUAX,
WILL LEAVE
Odessa and Port Penn for Phila.
AND RETURN FROM
PIER 18, SOUTH WHARVES,
AS FOLLOWS:

Odessa.	December.	Philadelphia.
Thursday,	1st 11 am	Friday, 2d 6½ pm
Monday,	5th 12 m	Tuesday, 6th 11 am
Thursday,	8th 2 pm	Friday, 9th 12 m
Monday,	12th 6½pm	Tuesday, 13th 3½pm
Thursday,	15th 10½am	Friday, 16th 6 pm
Monday,	19th 12 m	Tuesday, 20 11 am
Thursday,	22d 2½ pm	Friday, 23d 12½pm
Tuesday	27th 6½pm	Wed'd'y, 28th 4 pm
Thursday	29th 10 am	Friday, 30th 5½pm

Boat will leave Port Penn two hours later than Odessa time.

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We can't afford to lose much time with these, and have therefore put the knife into them again. But everything in the store is reduced in price to cost or below, and no matter whether you buy a collar-button or the highest priced suit or overcoat in our stock just now, you'll save money. Here are a few particularly important lots—

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All-wool fancy Cheviot Suits for men, durably made and trimmed, originally $5.00 now..... $3.62

$7.00 and $7.50 Suits of Black Cheviot and Cassimeres, splendidly gotten up; well worth the original price; all cut down to..... $4.75

$8 and $9 Suits, made from all-wool Cheviots, shapely, stylish and seasonable; in all new styles, single and double-breasted coats, cut for this sale to..... $5.80

$12 and $13.30 Suits, made of imported worsteds and cheviots, cut in latest fashions, and made for the very finest trade unsparingly dropped to..... $7.48

$15 and $16 Suits of superfine fancy cheviots and worsteds, handsome in every detail; the greatest bargains ever offered; down for final closing to..... $9.85

$18 and $20 Suits; a strictly high grade line of desirable materials. The assortment embraces every new style and cut of pattern, all wonderful bargains the chance of a lifetime to buy them for..... $11.48

$22 and $24 Suits. The finest American and foreign fabrics, all new, dependable goods; the perfection of make and finish; to make a clean sweep they go for..... $14.75

Men's Pants.

$1.50 Men's Pants, made extra strong, heavy working pants. Cut for this sale to..... 85c

$2.25 and $2.50 Men's Pants, made from good serviceable materials in dress and stylish patterns. Without exception slashed to..... $1.75

$3 and $4 Men's Pants, will hold their shape and wear splendidly, great values at original prices. Marvelous bargains at..... $2.12

$4.50 and $5.00 Men's all-wool Pants, made from elegant and choice materials stripes, plaids, etc. Most wondrous bargains ever offered for..... $2.85

$6.00 Men's striped all-wool worsted Pants, fine, tailor-made, custom fitting. Hundreds to select from. Mammoth sale price..... $3.35

$7.00 Men's extra fine Pants. Highest grade of woolens, all stylish patterns. Slashed to the unheard of price..... $4.62

Children's Suits.

Children's double breasted suits, strong, honest goods and neat effects, would be positively cheap at $2.50. This sale's closing price..... $1.29

Children's all-wool fancy and double breasted suits, made elegantly with reinforced seams. Reduced from $4 to the crowning bargain price..... $2.39

Children's all-wool Suits, double seats and knees, splendidly made of plain and fancy cheviots, all sizes, reliable $5 values. Slaughtered at..... $2.98

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CAPITAL (full paid), $500,000
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BEST VEINS OF

HARD AND SOFT COAL

FULL STOCK! LARGE VARIETY!

G. E. HUKILL

Middletown, Del.

Middletown Directory.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

President, J. F. McWhorter; Secretary, J. A. Sutfam; Charles H. Howell, George G. Rowe, Wm. R. Cochran.

BANKS.

Peoples National Bank.—President, G. W. W Naudain; Cashier, Geo. D. Kelley; Teller, W. G. Lockwood. Bank Building on East Main Street.

Citizens National Bank.—President, Joseph Biggs; Cashier, John S. Crouch; Teller, — Darlington. Bank Building on South Broad Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Reynolds Building at 7 o'clock

Welcome Conclave Heptasophs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K of P. Hall.

Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Hose Company, meets first Friday night of each month in Hose House.

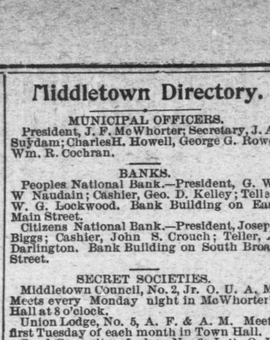
MIDDLETOWN, DEL, DEC. 3, 1898.

IRRIGATION METHODS.

Systems That Are Equally Desirable For East and West.

Many sections of the west are reclaimed from the native desert condition and converted into profitable orchards; pastures and meadows by wild flooding, and the experiments at the Utah Agricultural college and elsewhere have demonstrated that check flooding is the best system adapted to some peculiar soils. Flooding consists in covering the surface with water to the depth of three to six inches, and leaving it to penetrate to the subsoil by percolating through the cultivated strata.

Wild flooding is often used advantageously on gravelly soil, in irrigating a hillside planted to trees or permanent



WILD FLOODING—CHECK FLOODING.

grasses. The main ditch is constructed on the highest plane, with a fall of four or more feet to the mile, and water is taken out into laterals at convenient points and distributed over the field. One furrow or lateral may be plowed through the plat to be irrigated, beginning with the main and ending in the waste ditch and a sufficient distance from a parallel furrow to give plenty of room for the water to spread. When the furrows are made and the water turned in the ditches are closed a few yards from the main by earthen dams and the water distributed in small streams on either side and left to spread over the surface. In most cases where hayfields are irrigated by this system the ditches are left undisturbed for 24 hours, when the dams are cut and the water changed to a lower section of flood ditches. In like manner the changes continue until the area is irrigated, the surplus water being caught in a waste ditch and used elsewhere.

Check flooding is adapted to level land and flat cultivation. It consists of miniature reservoirs, where the water is impounded about once a month to the depth of four or five inches, and absorbed by the soil for plant food. The plats are surrounded by dams or levees, about one foot in height, and a gate is opened at the highest point, through which the water enters and spreads over the surface, being held in position by the check walls. If water is turned in at night and let run until a volume equal to six inches in depth has been poured upon the cultivated field, the entire lake will be drunk up by the following night and the subsurface reservoirs filled to that depth. This water, of course, supplies moisture to the plants while on the surface and returns through capillary attraction when the soil is stirred by a plow or cultivator. In case of an unusual volume of water entering the gates and threatening to submerge plants that might be injured the dams may be cut at the lower corners and the water drained off into a waste ditch.

Sometimes the contour of a field admits of a combining of wild and check flooding, thereby saving time and econ-

WILD AND CHECK FLOODING COMBINED.

omizing on the use of water. A hillside planted to orchard, grain or pasture may be irrigated by wild flooding and the cultivated area lying directly below be supplied with moisture from the waste water of the upper field.

The foregoing illustrated descriptions of irrigation methods, from The Farm and Fireside, conclude with the assurance by the author, Joel Shomaker, that all systems of irrigation are good for the eastern states.

Corn In the Silo.

In regard to corn silage an Ohio Farmer correspondent says: "One will naturally make a comparison of harvesting the corn crop in this way with that of shocking and husking it. The way I figure it, an acre of corn can be put in the silo for the same that the corn can be cribbed and the stover put in the stack. Then in order to come anywhere near the silage in feeding availability and value, the corn must be ground and the stover cut, which will materially increase the expense. Even then it is considerably short in feeding value to the dairyman.

The more that is known about the apple crop the greater the shortage appears. Thirty million barrels compared to something over 40,000,000 barrels last year is The American Agriculturists' figures.

ASPARAGUS BEDS.

The Notion That Manuring In November Does More Harm Than Good.

The time for applying manure to asparagus beds and the placing of it are matters of importance, concerning which some interesting advice is furnished as follows by R. B. Handy in a bulletin on asparagus culture:

In the use of stable manure many writers and growers say, "In the autumn, after the stalks have matured and been cut, manure should be applied on top of the rows," some giving the caution not to put it over the crowns, lest the shoots next spring be injured by contact with it, but this plan is gradually giving way to the more rational dressing in spring and summer. It was believed that autumn dressing strengthened the roots and enabled them to throw up stronger shoots the following spring. This is a mistake, as it is during the growth of the stalks after the cutting season was over that the crown forms the buds from which the spears of the next season spring, and it is probable that it is principally during this period that the roots assimilate and store up the material which produces these spears.

This being true, the plant food added to the soil and becoming available after the cessation of vegetation in the autumn can have little effect upon the spears cut the following spring. It first becomes of use to the plant after the crop has been cut and the stalks allowed to grow. Thus the manuring of the autumn of 1897 will not benefit the grower until the spring of 1899. In the use of fresh manure it may be that the winter is none too long to permit the fertilizing elements to become available and well distributed throughout the soil, but if well rotted manure is used there is danger of the fertility being leached out of the soil by the rains and melting snows of winter.

That is, if the food is ready for assimilation, give it at the time when the roots are ready to absorb it instead of when the roots are at rest. Stable manure applied when the cutting season is over acts as a mulch in preventing the growth of weeds, keeping the soil light and cool and preserving the moisture.

Manuring in November does more harm than good, as the mass of manure causes many roots to decay and those which do survive are likely to be weak. The roots of asparagus are, perhaps, always active, but less so in winter than in any other season, and will obtain as much manure for the soil as they can use. If heavily covered with manure the sunshine is excluded, growth is checked and the roots have a fight for existence when they are none too strong. As to manuring in or between the rows, the latter is the most advisable, as placing in the row only reaches the storage roots to be found about the crowns, whereas between the rows it is where the rains will wash it down into the open mouths of the feeding roots.

Western Hog Shelter.

"The hog born and bred in the expensive, painted house is not always the most healthy and profitable," remarks.

STRAW SHEDS FOR HOGS.

The Farm Journal. "Sheltered in field and stack, as he is in many parts of the west, he does his best. Two or three posts with crotches and poles stretched across resting in them make a rude structure which, when covered deeply with swale hay, rye straw, or even peat, makes the most comfortable place imaginable, keeping off rain, snow and wind. The back side may rest upon the ground or upon a wall."

A Winter Crop In the Cellar.

"Is there another edible, besides the mushroom, that can be grown in the dark?" Yes, answers a Rural New Yorker correspondent, and so cheaply and profitably grown that every farmer and gardener in the land may not only have a supply for home use, but for market also. Growing pieplant in winter has passed the experimental stage and become a profitable industry in this section at least. Thousands of dollars are paid the gardeners here each winter for the product, which is bought at high prices, both for home consumption and for shipment. Any cellar or outbuilding which can be made absolutely frost and light proof will answer the purpose. There is no objection to the house cellar, as no manure and very little water are required, so no odor or dampness will arise. The labor of growing is so little and the profits so large that the most greedy ought to be satisfied with the results.

Agricultural Brevities.

It is told that the Pennsylvania chestnut crop is great but wormy. Trees growing singly are thought to be less subject to the worms than when standing together in numbers.

The New Jersey station has found from carefully conducted experiments that a given amount of dry matter in a silage ration will produce 12.8 per cent more milk and 10.4 per cent more butter fat than the same amount in field cured corn.

It is said that in digging ginseng in Sullivan county, N. Y., this fall, men walked from 15 to 25 miles a day, and a fair day's find of green roots was two pounds. It takes three pounds of the green roots to make one pound of the dry product, the latter bringing about $4 a pound.

T. Greiner says in Farm and Fireside that tobacco dust is his reliance for subduing the green cabbage worm. A teaspoonful scattered over the plant has never failed in his experience to drive away the flea beetle, the cabbage aphis and the several worms which infest the cabbage.

The Harlequin Cabbage Bugs.

Those troublesome little fellows, cabbage bugs, have made their presence felt in a number of sections of late years, and precautionary measures are wise in order to keep their numbers within as narrow bounds as possible.

Professor Webster of Ohio has suggested placing old cabbage stumps and leaves in piles about the fields in the fall to induce the bugs to come in out of the cold and wet, and when they are safely in to add a little kerosene and make a bonfire of it. He also suggests planting out early a number of cabbage stumps to make a young growth to attract the bugs and then kill them.

Other methods are fall plowing, placing boards and rubbish around as shelters and destroying the insects thus harbored, burning infested cabbages, planting turnips and mustard for trap crops and then spraying them with kerosene.

Success comes to those who preserve. If you take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and persistently, you will surely be benefited.

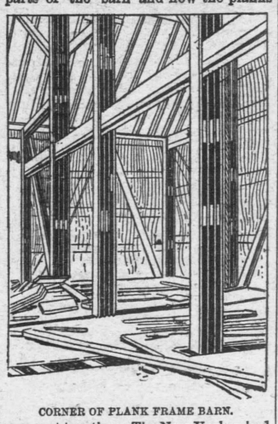
THE TRANSCRIPT, $1.00 per year.

FARM AND GARDEN

THE PLANK FRAME BARN.

Is Said to Take Less Timber Than the Old Style.

The plan of Mr. John Shawver of Ohio for building barns with a plank frame is attracting much notice. One of these barns was not long ago built at the Pennsylvania State college by Mr. J. A Woodward, who sent to The Rural New Yorker photographs, all taken on the same day, showing the different parts of the barn and how the planks



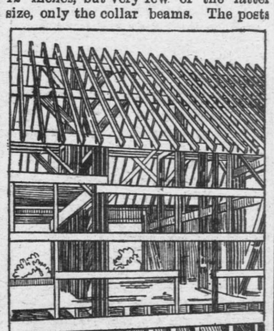
CORNER OF PLANK FRAME BARN.

were put together. The New Yorker had engravings made from these photographs—two of which are here reproduced—and in connection with them gives the following information:

In regard to the manner of construction Mr. Woodward says that in building this kind of barn there are no "steps" in the work of erection. It is rather a weaving together continuously, one plank at a time. There is no such thing as putting a bent together and then raising it as under the old square timber system. In the first cut the outside plank of the corner post may be set up in place, toe nailed at the bottom to the sill and stay lathed. Then a single plank of each of the other parts in that end of the building may be set up in the same way, and one or two of the nail girts (the horizontal pieces) may be nailed on. After that any half finished mechanic can see how to proceed, one plank at a time, to the finish, stay lathing each part until one or more tie planks have been put in place to hold the thing together. It will be seen at the left of the cut that the several planks of the post, the brace, and both the upper and lower ties are all interspaced, and these are nailed at each and every joint or crossing, and thus all the numbers are woven together and the frame grows increasingly rigid. With each added plank the nails should correspondingly increase in length. Bolts are usually recommended, and, he believes, used, but he prefers the wire nails and spikes.

In a letter to the journal mentioned, Mr. Woodward says: "Square timber is very hard to find and very costly. Plank may be picked up by the 10,000 feet in any well conducted lumber yard, in stock, and at low figures. Skilled labor is not needed in framing. Any apprentice or day laborer who can handle a saw and square and drive spikes is a good hand. We used spikes instead of bolts. It is the strongest frame of its size I ever saw, very much stronger than any square timber frame of the same size. Though our crops have been immense and the barn is filled to its utmost capacity (it is 93 by 108 feet in size) there is no sign of strain or yield.

An Ohio farmer also writes: "Last November I built a barn with a frame after the plan of Mr. John L. Shawver. This frame is made entirely of planks—2 by 4, 2 by 6, 2 by 8, 2 by 10 and 2 by 12 inches, but very few of the latter size, only the collar beams. The posts



BROAD SIDE OF PLANK FRAME BARN.

are 2 by 8, the joist beams 2 by 10, and the braces are of the lighter timbers. This barn is 40 by 80 feet, with 24 foot posts. There is a basement 8 feet high throughout the entire building, with a 12 foot driveway through the center the short way.

"I consider that I saved nearly 40 per cent in timber. I paid for sawing about 20,000 feet of timber for this frame, including roof sheathing and mow floors."

Killing Quack Grass.

I have had 32 years' experience with this pest. The easiest way to get rid of it is to plow quite late in the fall and allow the frost to kill the roots. If the grass is very plentiful and the winter open, the dead roots will sometimes clog the harrow. In this case I would rake them into windows and burn. Some recommend frequent harrowing in dry weather, but this does not prove entirely satisfactory.—Exchange.

THE LONGFIELD APPLE.

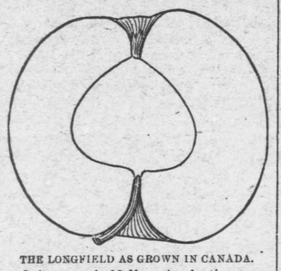
What Good Authorities Think of Its Quality and Commercial Value.

Frequent reference in the horticultural journals to the Longfield apple as exhibited at the New York state fair, have suggested to Mr. John Craig an illustrated note in Gardening regarding its merits. He says:

On the matter of the relative value of varieties commercially considered the dictum of S. D. Willard, of Geneva, N. Y., is usually accepted, and in the light of his own experience Mr. Willard has pronounced the Longfield a valuable apple, and judging by the barrels of this fruit being shipped to market the other day, when the writer visited him, he was abundantly justified in passing this judgment.

The Longfield is difficult to manage in the nursery, growing slowly and having a marked predilection for producing an ungainly top on a crooked stem. In the orchard, partly on account of bearing very heavily, the tree assumes a more or less pendant form, which, with its pubescent leaves, makes it easily distinguishable from other varieties. It is safe to say that is does not blight to any appreciable extent in the east and only slightly in the west. So far as the experience of the writer goes it does not scab under favorable circumstances. I do not regard any variety as being immune. Mr. Willard states that with him neither fruit nor foliage is affected by the apple scab fungus.

With regard to its productiveness, it may be said that in this respect it is fully equal to Duchess and Wealthy, but the fruit deteriorates very rapidly both in size and quality if the tree is allowed to bear at will, and on gravelly soils in Vermont and in the province of Quebec this fault has strongly operated against the popularity of the Longfield. Normally and usually the tree will set twice as much fruit as it is capable of maturing. This results in small apples



THE LONGFIELD AS GROWN IN CANADA.

and heavy windfalls. Again the waxy transparency of the skin with the soft character of the flesh make it a difficult apple to ship safely. Like the Fameuse, it lacks the qualities which constitute a good export fruit.

Summing it all up, it may be said, justly, I believe, that Longfield is not a general commercial market variety, but rather suited to the needs of the grower who caters to a special and personal market, one who will cultivate thoroughly, fertilize freely and thin judiciously.

The fruit is of medium size, round and regular; skin bright yellow blushed with bright pink; cavity narrow, almost wanting in some specimens; stem medium to long, slender; basin small, smooth; calyx closed; flesh white, rather soft, melting juicy, mild subacid; quality good, with a suggestion of Fameuse flavor. Its season in western New York is October; at Ottawa, Ontario, October to December. In northeastern Quebec it keeps throughout the winter.

Handy Tool For Beekeepers.

The best tool I ever found for raising frames is nothing more or less than a common stove lifter. It has a curve in it, and when it is put under the frames for prying the end will come against the side of the top bar. In using it the curved part stays against the part of the frame that you use as a fulcrum, and it will move the frame easily. It has a round edge about one-eighth of an inch thick at the end, perfectly round so it will not mar the wood. It would be of no use for separating or raising the supers or anything of that kind; it has no sharp edge to it. With the same motion of the hand it will move the frame much farther away from its neighbor than a straight tool would. If you will get a tool with that stove lifter at one end and the chisel blade at the other end, I think you will have a pretty good tool. There are others who have used a screwdriver, but I would a great deal rather have that tool because I have used one and know that it is a great deal better, says Dr. Miller in American Bee Journal.

News and Notes.

A French agriculturist is reported to have shown that "one can improve cabbages by grafting two varieties, properly selected and sowing the seed obtained from the graft."

Dr. Salmon is credited with the statement that the bureau of animal industry has used serum on 1,000 animals this year and saved over 80 per cent of herds treated. Observations were also made of 1,100 hogs in other herds not treated for the lack of serum, and 80 per cent died.

According to the division of forestry, private ownership of forest lands exceeds in area that of the United States goverment and states combined.

Poultry and bees continue to be urged as a profitable and pleasant combination on a small place.

There are quite a number of beekeepers, so called, who simply neglect their bees, and then are surprised that they die in winter. No doubt a great many colonies simply starve before spring—all because their owners failed to provide food enough to carry them through, says The Bee Journal.

There appears to be a growing interest in Dorset sheep in the United States.

WINTER CATCH CROPS.

Oats and Peas Make a Fine Mulch For the Soil.

In explaining to a correspondent why he puts in peas and oats in the fall Mr. John Gould of Ohio says in Country Gentleman:

"Why do I sow oats and peas? First, they make a fine growth in the fall before snow comes and are about the only crop here that will amount to much drilled in after the corn crop is cut off. They fill the soil with growing roots, and the tops make a fine mulch to protect the soil and keep it from washing and hold fertility from leaching out. The peas are legumes, and so a nitrogen gatherer, and thus leave the soil better for the next crop than they found it. The oats add their share of humus to the soil when plowed under, and it gets from them carbon and warmth. So from the two we get soil protection, traps to hold fertility—if not to catch more—and the mechanical effect they have upon our clay lands to make them looser and more easily worked.

"No, we do not feed the crop off. We sow it for a mulch crop. On one field the pea vines today are a mass upon the ground and white with blossoms, and it now looks as if they would have to be plowed under yet this fall. I use the Canadian pea—not your southern cowpea. It is like any table pea, only a smaller sized grain. It is pretty nearly frostproof, and last winter it almost lived through, many plants doing so. They sell here this fall at about 75 cents per 60 pounds. I now have ten acres in on corn stubble just coming up.

"Do not imagine this is a general practice up here. It is an experiment I am trying upon my farm, and so far I am pleased, especially so as I am becoming convinced that vegetable matter is what we want most on our clay lands and we need it faster than it can be had in regular rotation, unless we put in catch crops between the 'regulars' and plow them in. In the south you have all the advantage of the cowpea, and if I could grow such a catch crop up here as I have seen it in the south, where the cowpea grows to such perfection, I should think I was in 'tall legumes.'

"There is a rumor in the air that the Dwarf Essex rape plant is a better catch crop than oats or peas, about which I shall know later, and as it is a plant pretty rich in nitrogen, and a most rank grower, it may be the very thing that is being looked for to clothe the usually desolate barren stubble fields of winter."

Saving Manure.

It is too often the case that farmers do not begin the work of composting properly, but instead let their manures collect outside of barn in conical shape that half dries out, ferments and wastes the nitrogen, as we have endeavored to show in Fig. 1, says a writer in the

FIG. 1 FIG. 2

TWO WAYS OF COMPOSTING.

Ohio Farmer. To avoid this, every time manures are thrown out we take time to spread evenly over a larger space and keep the composting heap in strata or layers resembling the illustration in Fig. 2. We occasionally sandwich with a coat of straw.

We appreciate this great fact that the crops we raise upon the farm are in feeding but slightly robbed of their manurial elements and when properly preserved after being fed are worth tenfold all the labor it costs to preserve and distribute them to the soil that once gave them birth. It is the source from which the soil must secure its future ability to compensate the farmer.

The Giant East India Bee.

According to the Chicago Tribune there is one race inhabiting the Philippines which will be a welcome addition to American citizenship, and will be afforded every facility and inducement to immigrate to the United States and engage in the skilled labor in which it has no peer. This is the giant East India honeybee.

To scientists this bee is known as apis dorsata, a species common throughout the tropical regions of the east, and in the Philippine islands the largest variety of this species is found. It is nearly one half larger than our native honeybee and builds a comb, heavy with wax and honey, five or six times as large as the ones that are found in American orchards and forests.

The giant of the east has a tongue nearly twice as long as our native bees. All these little workers get at the honey in the flowers with their tongues. But many blossoms have such deep wells that our native bees cannot reach it, and, knowing this through inherited tradition, never try. The principal honey bearing flower which our native bees find too hard a problem for their limited honey pumps is red clover. The long tongue of the big Philippine bee would find these clover blossoms a mine of sweetness, and thousands of tons of honey would be yielded up that is now practically a loss to the world.

Parsnips and Salsify.

Parsnips and salsify may be left in the ground if desired, as they are perfectly hardy. But, as a writer in American Gardening suggests, a few inches of leaves thrown over the surface of the ground before the frost has penetrated to any great depth will greatly facilitate matters when lifting is necessary. It is advantageous to lift a few more than are required for immediate use and have them stored away in case of emergency.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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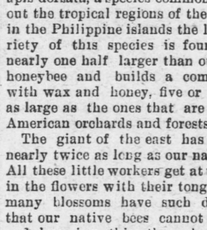

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PURCHASE OF GRAIN

Time Table.

Phila. Wilm. and Baltimore R. R

DELAWARE DVISION

On and after Nov. 1st 1898, trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	PAS. A. M.	EXP. A. M.	PAS. P. M.	MAIL P. M.	MAIL P M	
Philadelphia	‡7 25	‖10 20	‖1.52	‖3 46	‖5 56	‖11.10
Baltimore	6.25	8.23	12 05	3.00	4.20	7.52
Wilmington	8 13	11.04	2.35	4.27	6.56	11.56
Farnhurst	‡ 8.22		‡ 2 44		7.04	
New Castle	8 27	‡ 11.21	2.49	4.39	7.09	
State Road	‡8.33		‡ 2 54		7.14	
Bear	‡8.38		‡ 2.59	‡ 4.48	7.19	
Porter	8.45		‡ 3.04	4.52	7.25	
Kirkwood	8.50		‡ 3.09		7.30	
Mt. Pleasant	8.59		‡ 3.17		7.38	
Armstrong	‡ 9.03				7.42	
Middletown	9 08	11.50	3.26	5.18	‡ 7.48	12.30
Townsend	9 17		3.34	5 28	‡ 7.56	
Blackbird	‡ 9.22		‡ 3.39		8.01	
Gr'n Spring	‡ 9.27		‡ 3.45		‡8.07	
Clayton	‡ 9 33	12 07	3.15	5.42	8.12	12.47
Smyrna LV	9 23	11.57	3.41	5 21	8.03	
Brenford	‡9.38		‡ 3 59		‡8.18	
Cheswold	‡9.43		‡ 4.04		‡8.24	
Dupont			‡ 4.0			
Dover	9.58	12.23	4.14	5.59	8.34	1.16
Wyoming	10.05	‡12.29	4 20	6.05	8.40	1.24
Woodside	‡10 11			‡ 6.11	‡8.47	
Viola	‡10.15			‡ 6.15	‡8.51	
Felton	10 20	‡12.40		6.20	8.56	1.38
Harrington	10 34	12.53		6.33	9.07	1.50
Farmington	‡10 42	a 1.00		‡ 6.41	‡9.15	
Greenwood	‡10.50	‡ 1.06		‡ 6.49	‡9.22	
Bridgeville	10.58	‡ 1.16		6.57	9.31	2.14
Cannons	‡11 03			‡ 7.02	‡9.36	
Seaford	11 13	1.27		7.11	9.45	2.26
Laurel	11.23	‡ 1.37		7.21	9.55	2.38
Delmar	11.33	1.46		7.30	10.05	2.50

NORTHWARD.

	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. P. M.	PAS P. M
Delmar	11.08		‡7.00	8.00	‡2 15	3.30
Laurel	‡ 1.21		7.11	8.10	‡ 2.25	3.41
Seaford	1.34		7.23	8.24	2.35	3.56
Cannons			‡ 7.31	‡ 8.31		‡4.04
Bridgeville	‡ 1.48		7.37	8.37	‡ 2.46	4.11
Greenwood			‡7.45	‡ 8.45	‡ 2.54	‡ 4.19
Farmington			‡ 7.53	‡ 8.53		‡ 4.27
Harrington	2.22		8.05	9 06	3.08	4.40
Felton	‡ 2.33		8.14	9.16	‡ 3.18	4.49
Viola			‡8.18	‡ 9.20		‡4.53
Woodside			‡8.22	‡ 9.24		‡4.57
Wyoming	‡2:46	‡6.57	8.29	9.31	‡ 3.20	5.05
Dover	2.52	7.03	8.35	9.38	3.36	5.11
Dupont		‡7.08				
Cheswold		‡7.13		‡ 9.48		‡ 5:20
Brenford		‡7.18		‡ 9.53		‡ 5:25
Smyrna LV		7.15	8.42	9 50	3.41	5:21
Clayton	3.09	7.25	8.53	10.00	3.54	5:31
Gr'n Spring		‡7.29		9 06		‡ 5:37
Blackbird		‡7.35		‡10.09		‡ 5:43
Townsend		7.40	9 06	10 14	4.07	5:50
Middletown	3.30	7.50	9.15	10.24	4.16	5:58
Armstrong		‡7.54				‡ 6:2
Mt Pleasant		7.58		‡10 33		6:06
Kirkwood		8.08		10.42		6:16
Porter		8.15	9 34	10.48	4.34	6:22
Bear		‡8.20		‡10.53		6:27
State Road		‡8.25		‡10.58		6:32
New Castle		8.31	9 46	11.04	‡ 4.47	6:37
Farnhurst		‡8.36	9.50	‡11.09		‡ 6:42
Wilmington	4 15	8.45	9 58	11.19	4.59	6:50
Baltimore	6.19	10.37	11 15	12.35	6.55	8:40
Philadelphia	5.10	9.32	10 46	12.06	5.43	7:36

a m. a m. a m. p m. p m. p m

‖ Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

"a" Stops to leave passengers from Wilmington and points north, or take passengers for points south of Delmar.

"f" Stops only on notice to conductor or agent or on signal.

"‖" Stops to leave passengers from Middletown and points south.

"p" Stops to leave passengers from points south of Delmar, or take passengers for Wilming and points north.

NEW CASTLE ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.—Leave Wilmington 8.13, 11.04, a. m., 2.35, 4.27, and 6.55, p. m., week-days. Leave New Castle 8.31, 9.46, 11.04 a. m., 4.47 and 6.37 p. m., week-days.

Express trains leaving Harrington 8.05 a. m., and arriving at 6.33 p. m., week-days, run through solid to and from Baltimore, via Porter and Newark.

BRANCH ROADS.

DELAWARE, MARYLAND & VIRGINIA R. R.—Leave Harrington for Franklin City and way stations 10.39 a m 6.37 p m week days. Returning train leaves Franklin City 5.50 a. m. and 1.37 p. m. week days.

Leave Franklin City for Chincoteague (via steamer) 1.43 p. m., week days Returning, leave Chincoteague 4.42 a. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for